

LEADING ARTICLES—March 26, 1920.

STRIKE SITUATION
STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT
GERMAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS
CUMMINS ALLEGES ERROR
A LABOR SERMON

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bertenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 316—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 453—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stewards—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 90—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 218—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Alhion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920

No. 8

Strike Situation

An appeal to labor not to slacken its efforts in support of the striking metal trades workers of the bay cities was made by R. W. Burton, president of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, last Friday evening at a meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council.

"The situation is as good as it ever was," Burton said. "Efforts are being made by a committee headed by Mayor Rolph of San Francisco and by other bodies to bring about a settlement of the strike.

"Although we expect something definite to come out of these attempts at settlement, there is all the more need for keeping our ranks intact. The shipyard employers will come to terms only when they see they cannot force nor cajole our men back to work under non-union conditions.

"Many of the smaller employers already have come to terms with the metal trades unions. From 70 to 80 establishments, employing more than 5000 men, have granted the eight-cent increase and have met the union conditions.

"During the last week ten large commercial shops, employing more than 2000 men, have entered into agreements with the unions. Within a short time we expect all commercial shops in the bay district, with the exception of those owned or controlled by the Steel Trust, to come to terms.

"The employers deliberately caused the lock-out last October, the beginning of winter. They hoped to starve us back to work during the winter. But spring is here, we are holding fast, and work is opening up everywhere.

"If the workers of the United States and Canada continue to support us as they have in the past, the greatest victory of organized labor in the history of the Pacific Coast is assured."

Frank C. Miller, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, reported that no work is being accomplished by the incompetent men employed in the foundries and shipyards. On the contrary, he said, immense sums of money are being wasted as a result of the inefficiency.

Miller said that 120,000 rivets had to be burned out last month in the yard of the Moore Shipbuilding Company. The cost of re-driving a rivet is three times that of driving the rivet originally.

The incompetency of the non-union men exists not only in the work on ships but exists in every branch of the shipyard and foundry establishments, according to Miller. So complete is this incompetency, Miller said, that only one ship has been delivered either to the Shipping Board or to a private owner since October 1st, when the strike began. The lone ship delivered was a gunboat, which was virtually finished at the time of the strike.

The people of the bay cities have become conscious that a momentous struggle is taking place in their midst. The fact that the men have held out for nearly six months has made the people realize that they are fighting for a principle. The daily papers of San Francisco and Oakland are devoting a large amount of space to accounts of the progress of the strike and to reviews of the history of the strike.

The Oakland Daily Post has opened its columns to a discussion of the strike and has invited both the workers and the employers to state their cases. A letter from Secretary Miller of the Metal Trades Council accepting the invitation already has appeared. Secretary Miller is

now preparing a complete statement of the case of the metal trades workers.

Miller produced a telegram sent by Chairman Payne of the Shipping Board to the bay district shipyard employers on Sept. 30th, the day before the wage increase was to go into effect. This telegram released the shipbuilders from all restrictions preventing their paying the increased wage.

This telegram was sent as a result of a conference between members of the Fleet Corporation of the Navy Department and President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

President O'Connell's understanding of the matter is shown by a telegram sent to the District Council, which follows:

"At a conference with Navy Department Emergency Fleet and Shipping Board, it was understood shipbuilders would be permitted to pay increased rate, but will not be reimbursed by navy or emergency fleet.

"Workers will continue to work in yards where new rates are put into effect October 1st and will discontinue work in yards where new rates are not paid. Keep me fully advised."

The shipbuilders in the Puget Sound District observed their agreement and have paid increased wages since October 1st. The shipbuilders in the Columbia River District, although they were not parties to the agreement signed at San Francisco, also have observed the terms of the agreement and have paid the increased wage since October 1st. Only the shipbuilders of the Bay District have defaulted.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

On March 12th, M. S. Maxwell, secretary and business agent of Butchers' Union No. 115, was married to Miss Ethel Murray. The happy couple will make their residence in this city.

FEDERAL LABOR BUREAU UPKEEP.

The following resolution, which is self-explanatory, was adopted unanimously by the delegates to the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union at its meeting on Monday, March 1, 1920, and endorsed by San Francisco Labor Council March 19, 1920:

Whereas, After years of effort on the part of organized labor there was created a separate branch of our government known as the Department of Labor, the organic act creating it stating as its purpose . . . "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; and

Whereas, There has been created in this department a service known as the Division of Conciliation with the appointment of persons known as Commissioners of Conciliation, whose duties are to bring employers and employees into a more harmonious relationship, to prevent strikes if possible wherever they are threatened, and to bring about adjustments where they have occurred, when the attention of the department is called to same by either side to the controversy or by any other reputable agency; and

Whereas, Another branch of this department is known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a part of whose duty it is to gather statistics bearing on the costs of living; and

Whereas, In order to have these two most important services of our government affecting the vital interests of the working people function in a manner commensurate with their importance it is necessary that sufficient funds be appropriated by Congress for their proper maintenance; and

Whereas, The House Committee on Appropriations has reduced the appropriations requested by the Secretary of Labor for the work of these two agencies to such an extent as to seriously impair their efficiency, reducing the amount as asked for for the Division of Conciliation for the coming fiscal year from \$200,000 to \$100,000, or just exactly one-half of what this division had during each of the past two years and which amount was barely sufficient for the work which they performed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Washington Central Labor Union, vigorously protest against the reductions as made and ask that the full amounts as requested by the Secretary of Labor for these two services be restored by the Senate when the bill reaches them for their consideration, and that the work which these two services are doing in the interests of the working people may be continued.

ALCESTE DE AMBRIS.

Those trade unionists of America who remember the dashing chief of the Italian Labor Commission, Alceste de Ambris, who visited this country during the war and at whose solicitation the San Francisco Labor Council prepared and forwarded a memorial to the labor movement of Italy, dealing with the subject of interchange of cards and other matters affecting the relations between the workers of the United States and Italy, may be interested in the following brief article that appeared in *l'Information Ouvriere et Sociale*, issue of February 22, 1920. The article reads: :

D'Annunzio's Official Journal. We have received the first number, dated February 4, of the official bulletin of "Comando di Fiume d'Italia." It is a publication of small size, according to the custom of official journals, containing the transactions of d'Annunzio's government and certain news items among the most interesting of which is a report on the capture of General Nigra. We note with curious interest an order dealing with former magistrates and office-holders of Austria-Hungary, signed by Alceste de Ambris, the trade-union representative of Parma, who subscribes himself with the title of "Chief of the Cabinet of the Conquering Poet."

SAILORS.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific next Monday will take a referendum vote on the question of donating \$2,000 to the striking shipyard and metal trades workers of the San Francisco bay district.

The habit of straddling chairs, assumed by the ex-Kaiser on learning the news from Germany, is not half as dangerous to the world's democracy as the habit of straddling platforms by candidates in all countries now seeking a new order of society by means of the ballot box,

One-Hundred-Per-Cent-Americanism, of which we hear so much, is more truthfully defined as American-One-Hundred Per-Cent-ism.

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Between 18th & 19th

STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By John E. Bennett.

(Eleventh Article. Book Rights Reserved.)

The Single Tax Fundamentally Erroneous.

Again I interpolate an article in the series of sociological articles we are running. The thesis of today has been called forth through an address which I delivered on the evening of March 8th last before the Industrial Section of the Commonwealth Club, upon "The Solution of the Problem of Society." The discussion showing that the trouble in society is caused by the failure of society to orderly use the earth, that is, to use the land fittingly, according to its value, brought up the subject of the Single Tax. At the close of the lecture one of the members of the Section wrote a letter in which he stated that he "saw nothing in Mr. Bennett's criticism of the Single Tax," and he "would not consider his (my) statement of the present economic difficulty over that to be found in 'Progress and Poverty,'" etc. Upon this I wrote the member a letter, which having sent, I have been requested by several persons to present through this column:

Dear Mr. _____:

Thanks for your criticisms. The only way truth can be reached by one is through frankly stating his objections in the light of the degree of knowledge that he possesses. I am sending you herewith a copy of my brochure, "The Call System Versus The Single Tax." You will see there enumerated some of the salient differences between the Single Tax philosophy and that feature of sociology which deals specifically with land and the social value. The discussion is very incomplete, and some time I hope to be able to go into it fully, as the Single Tax is widely known and thoroughly believed in by its adherents; and its errors ought to be abundantly shown and amply accentuated.

When we speak of the Single Tax we mean the doctrine as laid down by its founder, Henry George, and which has never been repudiated by any of the various variations of that doctrine. Its essential quality is that ownership by the private person of value in land is wrong. That value in land is the equal property of all persons; and that it is such by virtue of the fact that they are members of society, and the value in land is a social creation. In support of this Mr. George cites the truth that all men are created with equal rights, and that the earth is the creation of the Maker intended for the residence and sustenance of men. Such being the fact, that is: God creating the land, men having equal rights, it must follow that all have equal rights to access to the land; and since men are gathered in society, and the value of land is (says Mr. George) the creation of their social assemblage, it must follow that all have an equal right to that value which issues out of their social assemblage and devolves upon the land.

Such being the case, there arises the question

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as to how each and all are to receive their due proportion of this actual product. Mr. George reaches this end by using the State, or government, as the instrument to do the collecting; treating each landowner as an agent of the State to pay over to the State the yield—or rent—of the land, receiving for his services a commission of five per cent. As it is necessary that the State shall be supported, he uses a part of the income to sustain the State, and the balance he applies to various forms of distribution among the people, whom he claims to be the real owners of the land-value and its rent. How this division is to be made, assuming that there is any overplus after the State is supported, Mr. George never went into with any particular elaboration. His idea was that it should be employed in defraying the cost of public utilities,—the street car service, for instance, for whose free use he found his analogy in the elevator of a building which gives free service, its upkeep being at the cost of the tenants, whom Mr. George likened to the owners of the land.

The earliest single taxers stood for the George plan in toto. But experience has shown that the general people will not submit to confiscation by the State of value in land, however plausible may be the theory under which the value be sequestered. The concept that there should be no taxation upon buildings and personal property,—which is indeed correct, has been in a few places accepted, working its way through upon the unanswerable arguments in its behalf. And the single taxers, in order to get their doctrine moved forward "with its thin edge first" have, under the name of Single Tax Limited, and Single Tax Local Option, and voting upon the kinds of property from which local taxation should be taken, and so on,—have agitated this "no building and personal property tax" until with many of them the real doctrine of the Single Tax is quite lost sight of. When, however, it becomes an issue in a community, it is always attacked upon the score of its doctrinal meaning "the abolition of private property in land" which statement is true. And upon this issue it is generally overcome; even places which have once adopted it subsequently voting to abolish it, as has been the case at least once in the United States, and I think oftener than that. The Single Tax Limited, is merely as the Single Taxer says, "the entering wedge"; he has no intention of stopping there. His full purpose is the ultimate complete absorption of all the value in land by the State.

When confronted by the Call System, the Single Taxer sees no difference between the two. The aim of the Single Tax is to absorb to the State the value in land. The aim of the Call System is not to do so, but to require the full use of the value in each piece of land. The Single Taxer says that this would be acquired by the Single Tax, therefore the Call System is not necessary. But that very statement destroys the position of the Single Tax Limited, which consists of merely shifting the taxation of a community from buildings and personal property onto the value of land. The burden of such taxes may not, and likely would not, be sufficient to force any land to its full use according to its value. And if to the local taxes there were added the taxes of the whole nation, the effect may not be different. To shift the taxes of a farmer from his buildings and personal property onto his land, would not cause a hay ranch to quit growing hay and grow oranges when it was properly orange land, and as such lay in a situation which would cause the appraiser board under the Call System to compel its use for that purpose. When the Single Tax reaches the point where it would appraise the land in order to get at the full volume of its rent, it would do so not for the purpose of merely shifting all the personal property and building taxes upon it, but for the purpose of collecting the full yield

of its rent for the State, less 5 per cent.

The reasoning of Mr. George with respect of the ownership of land value being in the citizen was not correct. The citizen has no such right or title to land value as Mr. George thought he had. And this being the fact his whole doctrine falls to the ground. The fact that in the practical application of his principle it relieves what I call the unit value of taxation, and thus coincides to that extent with the Call System, does not save it. If the doctrine is not sound, the practical operation of the doctrine, however expedient, can never be used to bring the doctrine into effect. The error of Mr. George arose from his not knowing what land value is. It was never known until the knowledge was reached through my analysis. This shows that aside from the ownership of the State of that share of the value to which it is entitled through its contribution to its creation by the maintenance of order, its owner in society cannot be identified. That it rests in the hands of the holder as the steward of the State, subject to the call of the State of as much of its yield, or rent, as is necessary for the subsistence of the State and no more; and what is left over is the reward of the steward; not because he owns it, but because no one can show such title to it as would take it from him. For the State to take any part of the social value and give it to A, whether in the form of street car transportation or otherwise, would be for A to use the State to take from B something for his benefit, which A would not be able to acquire through any form of action but force, for the reason that he can show no title to it.

Such being the case we see then that the office of the State with respect of the social value is not what Mr. George thought at all. It is not to recover property for A, but to do that which is the sole province of the State, namely, to maintain order. For holding the value of land out of use is disorder. It is the thing which causes war, and strikes, and poverty and pestilence. It is the duty of the State to compel its full use that all of the people may be employed to full efficiency. This is done when all the value is fully used. The Single Taxer says the Single Tax would do this. How? As an object? No, as an effect. It is not the aim of the Single Tax to compel full use of the value. The Single Tax is not looking to that end. The Single Tax has never seen that the real trouble is the failure by society to move the land freely from the lower to the higher use, in accordance with the first law of Nature in sociology, which I call the law of Progress. It has never recognized the vast ocean of value in the sites of nations, and that less than forty per cent of this is used. It does not know that value is essential to the co-operation of men in industry, and that without the presence of value they cannot co-operate. It knows nothing about what the value of land is or what it means to society. Such full use of the value as the Single Tax would bring about would be the same as the private landlord brings about when he leases land and gets full rent for

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it. The lessee will put it to a kind of full use. That is, he will get all he can get off of it and put as little back upon it as possible; and the reason he does this is because there is nothing in the land that holds him to it. For the Single Tax allows him to get from the land only the products of his labor; that is, wages. In the normal course of the growth of society in this State tenant of Mr. George's would be stripped of the land. Permanency of occupancy, which the Single Tax thinks would characterize this tenancy would not exist. Under the Single Tax a farmer paying the full rental value less 5 per cent to the State would as culture and population increased, find himself dispossessed. As the value rose, making the land fitted to higher forms of culture, the annual single tax upon it accordingly increasing, the farmer would have to let successive parcels of the land slip away from him. There would be nothing in it for him to sell. He would ultimately be stripped of his farm and have to get out and go elsewhere and get another farm and start over again. Is there any reason why the Single Tax should commend itself to the farmer?

The Call does none of this. As the land rose to be fitting to higher use the farmer indeed would have to so use it; but he has the alternative of letting someone else, more fitted than himself, so use it. That is, he could lease it and receive his rents; and in his old age instead of moving out on the edge and starting over again, he would be receiving a comfortable income and be retired from hard work with an annuity which Nature has provided for him to make him safe in his weakening years.

For the Call, looking not to the yield of rent of the land, but to the full use of the land according to its value, would take from the landowner only sufficient to compel him to maintain the land at such full use. That is, that it would be unprofitable for him to place it at a lower use. The machinery of the Call's Board of Appraisers is specifically adapted to this end. This sum which the Call would take in practice would not be over 20 per cent or 25 per cent of the annual rent; and its quality would be, through releasing all forms of property from taxation, and abolishing monopoly, to produce at once, within a year, an enormous new fund of land value which would far more than compensate the landowner for the added sum which the Call would take from the rent, over that which he is now paying. Indeed, on many pieces of property which already are used to their full value it would take from him no more than he is paying now, and the new value would be to him a great melon of profit.

The Call System does not take anything from anyone. It produces for the landowner a vast new fund and takes only a part of that which it gives. What it really does is to raise the efficiency of society from what is now less than 40 per cent to a full 100 per cent. Mr. George's effort was a striving to reach what has now been attained. And which must forthwith come into operation and effect if the civilization which we have achieved is to be preserved, and its population made safe from the terrible onslaught aimed at its reduction which is now facing us, which, indeed, over a large part of the world is now actively at work.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a bill of extraordinary merit, novelty and variety. Among theatrical families, The Four Marx are unique for their's is the only case on record where four brothers have adopted the stage, pooled their talents and are appearing continually together. These four young men are unusually capable performers and have together built a musical comedy which supplies each of them with an excellent vehicle for the exploiting of his particular ability. The name of their offer-

ing is "n Everything," and it tells of a newly rich family who try to break into society and their ludicrous attempts to achieve this ambition furnish great fun. The Marx Brothers introduce a variety of amusements, indeed it is hard to find a theatrical accomplishment they do not excel in that is not incorporated in their performance. Sarah Padden, whose triumphs in "The Clod" and "The Eternal Barrier" are fresh in the public memory, is an artist in the truest sense of the word, who never fails to "hold the mirror up to nature." Her new offering is entitled "Betty Behave," and its author is Tom Barry, who also wrote "The Eternal Barrier." She is supported by a specially selected company. Ben K. Benny is versatile, talented and amusing. He is really an excellent violinist and is also an enjoyable comedian whose monologue is original and highly diverting. Dan Mahoney and George Auburn will entertain with a novel specialty which consists in the rapid manipulation of Indian clubs, accompanied by bright and witty patter. Basil Lynn and Howland indulge in a racy conversation which is highly amusing. Both men are capital comedians and agreeable contrasts to each other. Bostock's Riding School and Miss Billie Shaw & Co. in her Dance Drama will also be included in the new bill. The Alexander Kids are a trio of juveniles who have won success in both America and England. They are indeed prodigies whose natural talents have been carefully developed and there are probably nowhere three more capable children.

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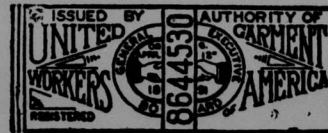
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LOS ANGELES

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SPRING VALLEY SERVICE.

The following summary of water sales conditions during the year 1919 has been prepared by O. E. Clemens, manager water sales department, Spring Valley Water Company:

"If there are any who remain in doubt as to the pressing need which formerly existed for a better and more equitable control of the distribution of water in San Francisco, a study of the operations for the year 1919 will provide an unanswerable argument. There was an ample supply for all. None of the restrictions or cautions frequently used in previous years were found necessary. And yet, the great majority of householders used as much water as ever, and paid no more than before. Only those consumers have been affected whom it was designed to reach—the water wasters and those who were inadequately rated.

"The total charges by months were notably even, considering the variation in requirements between dry and wet seasons, although it must be granted that due to comparative uniformity in weather conditions, and prevalence of moisture in the air during 1919, no protracted period of heavy demand occurred.

"We have been able to prove to ourselves and to the State Railroad Commission that general metering, plus the revised schedule made effective in September, 1918, has reduced bills for 60 per cent of the consumers and that the 40 per cent who pay larger bills now were getting more than the value of their money before. And it has been shown by a series of carefully kept monthly tables that in accomplishing this equalization the company's total revenue under the new system is practically the same as it would have been under the poorly-balanced rating plan which prevailed up to the latter part of 1918. It is also evident that all the factors presenting differences between the old scale and the new one were located or anticipated with singular accuracy.

"No important complaint from, or disagreement with, consumers regarding the change has resulted. As with anything new, many explanations were necessary at first, and these were given in detail, with special reference to the particular phase which the circumstances developed. As an educational measure, memoranda calling attention to the fact were sent when disproportionate registrations appeared, these being followed by free examination of plumbing, where sought, and adjustment of the excess in charges when conditions warranted. The receipt of many acknowledgments, verbal and written, attest the value of these attentions, the net result of which has been the teaching of the public how to eliminate waste.

"Free plumbing examinations are still continued and every reasonable aid given consumers in discovering and checking waste and wasteful use. In all cases where the consumer acts on the expert information given, and where it seems expedient, liberal adjustments are made on initial losses through preventable waste. This service is expensive, but productive of excellent results.

"In conclusion, it can be said in all sincerity that the service department of the Spring Valley Water Company has been all that its name implies and that this year, as during 1919, it will do its best to render 'useful service.'"

COMPENSATION REFUSED STEVEDORES.

Stevedores are again relegated to admiralty law for compensation for accidental injuries, according to a decision of the California Supreme Court in the case of Sudden & Christenson v. The Industrial Accident Commission, rendered March 13, 1920. As a result of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Jensen case, which ruled that stevedores can only resort to the admiralty court and procedure in seeking compensation for accidents in the course of their

employment, Congress amended Section 256 of the Judicial Code so as to give stevedores the right to obtain compensation in conformity with the laws of the State in which the accidents occurred. This act of Congress is declared unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court by reasoning which seems indisputable. It follows that the law of personal injuries relating to stevedores is thrown back in its old state, and that the only remedy now for this class of workers is to join with the rest of the maritime trades and occupations in securing from Congress a federal workmen's compensation act to cover all maritime occupations.

ODELL-MARKEN NUPTIALS.

On Tuesday, March 23d, Harry Adelbert Odell and Miss Ida Maria Marken were united in marriage, Rev. Arthur S. Howe officiating. Mr. Odell is a member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and is chairman of the chapel at Neal Publishing Co. The happy couple will make their home in San Francisco, where both of them have many friends and well-wishers. Here's good luck to them.

DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Henry E. Siering of the musicians, William A. Quilfelt of Teamsters No. 85. Cyrus W. Stephens of the ship caulkers.

STANDARD OIL AT TOLEDO.

Boilermakers Local No. 85 of Toledo, Ohio, has declared the job on the new refinery of the Standard Oil Company at Toledo unfair, and union men are requested to keep away. The Union asks that no attention be paid to advertisements or reports that the trouble is settled. All crafts are involved.

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Labor Clarion

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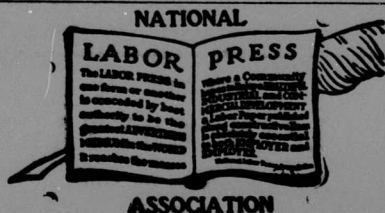


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1920.

The slaughter of children by the cars of the United Railroads is going apace. The present fenders, which were forced on the company about fifteen years ago, were the best that contemporary science could devise. They have been found capable of saving only full-grown people, children being either too light or too short in stature to affect the automatic action of the fender. Mechanical skill and knowledge have supposedly advanced since the present fender was devised. Accordingly we deem the time opportune to start another campaign for putting on modern fenders on the cars.

Oakland Labor Council may feel proud of its contribution to progress. It has proposed a constitutional amendment to the effect that "in case a crisis appears detrimental to the people of the State of California, and a petition is signed by two-thirds of the members of the Legislature of the State, the Governor shall call a special session of the Legislature to deal with such matter." This is a much needed and sensible reform, especially while we have such a problematical creature for Governor as William D. Stephens, as to whose governing qualities and qualifications we might just as well confess to the world that he acts just as if this State had no governor at all.

San Francisco needs a free port. A free port is neither local nor national, it is international in its character. Aden, Singapore, and Hong-kong are examples of ports of this kind. They are the manufacturing and storage places of the products of all countries seeking a market, and where the merchants of the various nations obtain cargoes for their ships to transport such to the ports where they may find most profitable sale. The people of San Francisco should grasp this great opportunity within its grasp. The plan should be worked out in details, and the people of San Francisco, Oakland, and the rest of the State of California should put their shoulders to the wheel and make the free port of San Francisco a reality, so that this State may obtain full use of the benefits conferred on it by the opening of the Panama Canal.

A Labor Sermon

Industrial and labor questions are issues of religion and morals and can only be settled by applying to them the light of religion, justice and law. This is the lofty and inspiring theme of the sermon delivered by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna in St. Mary's Cathedral Sunday morning, March 21. We quote from his discourse the following:

"In the seeking after justice we must never forget that the present economy of our civilization, our lives and our needs are so bound up with the industrial order that the mighty operations of industry must go on continuously, else the whole body politic must suffer. It is, therefore, pregnant to remark that in seeking adjustment neither the employers nor their workmen have been sufficiently mindful of the rights of the people as a whole, nay, more, that the people as a whole have prior claim; of a consequence the first step in our adjustment is to insist that individual claims, conflicting with the rights of the community, shall not prevail.

"There was a time when men questioned the rights of the laboring man to establish organizations for the furthering of his interests. That time has happily passed and the only question which now disturbs the minds of men is the question concerning the purpose of such organizations.

"It may not be for purposes contrary to law and order. The aim must always be the safeguarding of the workmen's interests according to the dictates of God's law and the rightfully established law of the realm.

"If the right to form a united body seems clear to all thinking men, then there follows the equal right to bargain collectively, for the union itself could have no power to aid the struggling workmen unless as a whole their rightful claims could be placed before those who use their labor.

"There was also a dispute in times past concerning a rightful wage, and the old principle of supply and demand was largely the principle for adjusting this delicate matter. Happily, wise men today agree that the employee is entitled to a living wage, which includes not only the right to marry and the blessing of children, but also the decent maintenance of the home with a reasonable provision for future needs, such as sickness, relaxation and old age.

"But the right to organize and the right to decent maintenance bring with them the corresponding obligations. Men often forget that when they bind themselves in union for mutual protection they are obliged, in every way in their power, to help the organizations to which they have sworn fealty, and the great weakness in modern labor circles has been the neglect of the men themselves in looking after their own interests in the gathering, weekly or monthly, of the body to which they belong.

"The selfishness that seeks comfort keeps them far from the disputes of the organization and leaves the adjustment of affairs to those who, because of ambition or even lower motives, seek ascendancy in the meetings of the crowd.

"The right to decent, honorable compensation brings with it the corresponding obligation of rendering faithful service to the man who employs the skill or the art of the workman. The church has always insisted that this obligation of rendering full service is an obligation that binds man under pain of sin; but it is only where the moral life of the people is in flower that we can hope that men, in this matter, will see their duty aright; and it is because our moral life has become so lax, our conscience so irresponsible, that men fail to render due service to those who hire their skill. Finally, it were needless, I hope, to add that men are bound also in conscience to live up to agreements made and ratified on behalf of the body to which they belong.

"The employer, who has certain inalienable rights, also has certain obligations. He must recognize in his workman not only the dignity of his labor, but also the precious dignity of his manhood. He cannot deny the worker's right to better his condition by means of organization, by means of bargaining through representatives that express the workman's will. He must give proper compensation for the labor, nor can he refuse to add the little which must provide for the proverbial rainy day, and with these solemn obligations there goes always the right to honorable, conscientious service.

"I wish, therefore, from this holy place to repeat that our industrial question is a question of morals, of religion, a question which must find solution at the bar of justice, tempered, if you will, by kindly love. Every man in the community must put his hand to the work without delay, lest the evil get beyond remedy. The masters of our destiny in the State must see that right laws are enacted, and that just judges give unto the poor just judgments. The captains of industry must reflect seriously upon the inborn dignity of the man who toils in these busy marts, and must see in the workman a brother, a helper. He must recognize the laborer's right, and, above all things, give him that portion of the return which will enable the toiler to live honorably and decently.

"The leaders in the workmen's organizations must be men of high knowledge, men of highest honor and probity, men who give themselves unselfishly to a cause which today has become majestic in its power for good, and the fine democracy of the labor union must tolerate no man whose moral fitness can be questioned. And the minister of Christ, looking out upon the world with Christ's kindly eyes, must preach in season and out of season, the rights and obligations of both master and man, the high dignity of lowly labor, the peril of wealth, the freedom of decent poverty, and, above all things, that only in the observance of the moral law is their hope of peace in the conflict that rages around us."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

If the ancients had understood the principles of modern high finance the people of Egypt would be still paying for the construction of the Pyramids as Americans are still paying for the Civil War.

Hold on to this fact. The same individuals and organizations that pulled off the great fiasco of "the general strikes" for Mooney are today seeking to launch the "national labor party." This fact will explain everything needed to know where the American working people are going to stand in politics, with the National Labor Party or the Non-Partisan Political Plan of the American Federation of Labor.

Big Business does not want to hear anything more about living cost figures. In the belief that the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics has been too efficient on the side of the workers, Big Business is now sending the word around to cut the appropriation for the Bureau down to almost nothing. It will be up to organized labor again to fight for a decent appropriation for the Bureau so that it can continue its usefulness.

The Railroad Commission of California has addressed a letter to the Standard Oil Company of California inquiring for the reason of the announced increase of 2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline and 25 cents a barrel in crude oil. The increased prices will seriously affect the future prices of gas, which are regulated by the local and State authorities. The part of the letter of greatest gravity reads: "The reasons given by you for this increase apparently are not based upon financial needs of your company; you do not say that the Standard Oil Company of California is in need of additional revenue, but you give as your full reason for this increase that there is a scarcity of oil and that oil is selling in the East at higher rates than in California. A very disturbing feature of this situation is that there is no assurance that, based on the same reasons you have publicly given, the price of oil will not be constantly advanced to a point where the gas business would be practically annihilated, as there is somewhere a top limit to the price which can be charged for gas and permit of its continued delivery." The Commission would like to see legislation putting a break on this wild merry-go-round.

The Eureka Labor News thinks the Labor Clarion "missed the point" of the resolution of the Eureka Federated Trades, protesting against United States Senators pulling down \$625 per month while devoting their time to electioneering. Perhaps we may be said to have overlooked that specific point, but we think its correct determination involves the much larger question to which we called attention, namely, who should pay for a candidate's election expenses? The candidate, his friends, his party, or the people? We favor some system whereby the municipality, State or the United States, as the case may be, pays all the legitimate expenses of a candidate, and that every candidate be limited to such expenditures as the law permits. That was the only feature the Labor Clarion is concerned with in quoting the action of the Eureka Federated Trades. So while we missed the point of that body, the Eureka Labor News missed ours. But we hope, nevertheless, to come to some common understanding on the subject, as we think it really vital to the future welfare of American democracy. What system of financing elections will be most conducive to the public welfare?

WIT AT RANDOM

Futile and fertile—the "might have been."

"There's talk of abolishing the nickel."

"That shows that as a people we have no sentiment."

"How so?"

"Why, if we had, we would keep it if only as a reminder of the good old days when we could buy something with it."—Judge.

One day the professor remembered that he had a son. When he entered the nursery his wife exclaimed that the little son had been walking for six months.

"Indeed," said the professor. "He must have walked a long distance."—The St. Cloud (Minn.) High School Mascot.

Medical Friend—"Now that you have a car you must not neglect your exercise."

"Oh, we won't, doctor. This is a second-hand car."—Life.

A railway collision has been caused in Paris as the result of a train leaving the station two minutes too early. Thank heaven this could not happen on our English lines.—London Punch.

First Bird—Didn't you come north unusually soon?

Second Bird—Yes, I heard nests are going to be awfully scarce.—New York Sun.

Heck—My wife has a great fondness for pets. Has yours?

Peck—That depends on whether you refer to animals or the mood.—Boston Transcript.

No doubt the women will agree with Bishop Burch, of New York, that they are angels. But then, he adds, they are always up in the air, always harping on something, and always in need of clothes. That's different.—Washington Herald.

An Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman were indulging in reminiscences of sporting occasions.

"The closest race I ever saw was a yacht race," said the Englishman, "in which one of the boats that had been recently painted won by the breadth of the coat of paint."

"The closest race I ever saw," declared the Scotchman, "was one in which a horse, stung by a bee, won by the height of the swelling on his nose."

"The closest race I ever saw," said the Irishman, "is the Scotch."—The Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.

Uncle Rastus, testifying in a certain lawsuit, refused to be sworn.

"Ah will affirm," he said.

"But Uncle Rastus," said the Judge, "how is this? Last week, in the Calhoun case, you swore readily enough."

"Yo' honoh," said Uncle Rastus solemnly, "Ah was mo' suah o' mah facks in dat case dan in dis one."—Minneapolis Journal.

A visitor, green about army life, walked interestedly to the soldier who was digging a hole.

"Digging a trench, my good man?"

"No," smiled the soldier, sadly, "I'm just digging a grave. One of our rookies just passed away. We were on the rifle range and the captain told us to hold our breath while pulling the trigger on the rifle. This lad's rifle was old and rusty, and the trigger stuck, and there you have it."—The American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

MY PHILOSOPHY.

By James Whitcomb Riley.

I allus argy that a man
Who does about the best he can
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower mundane institute,
No matter ef his daily walk
Is subject for his neighbors' talk,
And critic minds of ev'ry whim
Jest all get up and go for him.

It's natchural enough, I guess,
When some gits more and some gits less,
For them-uns on the slimmest side
To claim it ain't a fair divide;
And I've knowed some to lay and wait,
And git up soon and set up late,
To ketch some feller they could hate
Fer goin' at a faster gait.

The signs is bad when folks commence
A-findin' fault with Providence,
And balkin' 'cause the earth don't shake
At every prancin' step they take.
No man is great till he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef, stripped to self, and stark and bare,
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contentions, and be satisfied.
Jest do yer best, and praise or blame
That follows that counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gits more kicks than all the rest.

"EVERY CHILD IS WORTH A \$2,000-TEACHER."

State Teachers' Federation Launches Campaign for Higher Salaries.

At a meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of the American Federation of Teachers, just concluded at Oakland, it was unanimously decided to press for the enactment of legislation by which the minimum salary of a public school teacher in California shall be \$1,500 per annum. Even with the improvement pursuant to the laws put in force by the last Legislature and to increases voluntarily given by school boards throughout the State, the present average salary in the high and elementary schools is well under \$1,000. Teachers are still leaving the profession for more remunerative lines of work, the teacher shortage in California at present being about 300. On the ground that education is not a matter of purely local concern, the Council decided that increased salaries should be provided from increased State aid rather than from an increase in the county and district taxes. At present the State provides \$15 for each high school pupil and \$17.50 for each elementary pupil. It transpired that in the State of Montana a campaign for a \$1,500 minimum is under way. The State Federation of Teachers is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and has the united backing of organized labor in its claims for improved school facilities and school salaries. It has adopted as its slogan: "Every Child Is Worth a \$2,000-Teacher."

If one half of the energy and money expended on strikes would be used for political purposes and the inauguration of co-operative enterprises, there would be greater dividends for labor and a faster progress of the labor movement.

Register for the presidential primary not later than Saturday, April 3.

GERMAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(We are indebted to L'Information for the following brief account of the Twelfth German Trade Union or Syndicalist Congress, held at Berlin a short while ago. The article does not give many details of the doings of the Congress, but defines clearly the character of the pure trade union movement in Germany as distinguished from the political labor organizations which constitute the bulk of that country's labor movement.)

In Germany the trade unions are considered an organic part as it were of a political party. Before the war the trade unions were affiliated to the Social-Democratic party. After the war the relationship has not changed materially, except that instead of a single Socialist party there are now three fraternally opposite parties: the majority faction, the independent faction and the communist faction, not to mention the Spartacists. Each of these parties seek to control the trade union movement and to unite the political differences among the membership. In later years a new form of labor organization is coming to the front, which is approaching the French trade union idea, with its own autonomy and free from all political ties. In opposition to the former "Gewerkschaftler" the members of this new form of organization are called "Syndikalisten." Such have existed for quite a long time, but they are now first coming to the front, as they before were submerged in the constant fights between different Socialist syndicalists, and now organize in protest to the interference with trade union activities by politics. We may add that these syndicalists would be placed at the left of the French trade union or syndicalist movement, and that they favor radical and violent action, notably direct action. For this reason they are opposed by the majority and independent Socialists, and so far they acted only by themselves.

Such are the syndicalists that have just held their sessions at Berlin for the twelfth time, and at which 150 delegates were present.

The first report rendered to the Congress declared that the time was not yet ripe for syndicalism, but that the negative period was at an end, and the report concluded with the slogan of the movement: "Out of political organization and into the organization of industries," which expresses the essence of their aims.

The Congress adopted two resolutions: The first expressed sympathy with the soviets of Russia; the second protested against the high cost of living and the increased taxation; declaring that improvement in economic conditions could not

be effected except by the establishment of a Socialist economic state. In awaiting its arrival the proletariat must work to lower the costs of necessities, by all possible means, including direct action.

Another report described the action of the organization during the war and the revolution. It was opposed by the "imperialistic unions," the independents and communists, and the author of the report held that the left wingers were singularly foolish in opposing the organization. This was said with much bitterness, but the blame was laid on the bad German labor press, which is the greatest obstacle in the way of German trade unionism.

The most important document presented to the convention was that of Rodolphe Rocker, which dealt with the principles of this syndicalist organization. Syndicalism, he said, in substance is not a name but an idea. It has behind it, in various countries, the mass of the workers. They believe in the federative principle, which is completely opposed to the centralization of ordinary syndicalistic organizations. When those who for the last fifty years through the events of the war obtained what they had preached and fought for, political power, they knew not what to do with it. It is only trade unionists of this type that know what they want. He may belong to whatever political party he wants, that is his private affair; the economic organization of the workers has nothing to do with the political parties. The German workers have studied Socialism only in the ranks of political parties. They have learned all there is to know about parliamentarism and are now turning their eyes towards boycotting, sabotage, the general strike, in brief, direct action, because they know they have exhausted their ancient weapons. The conquest of political power does not mean the establishment of an economic organization. That conquest is only a goal of the middle class (bourgeoisie). The author of the report gave a description of the developments of experimental Socialism through workers' organizations, the English trade unions, and the Spanish economic unions, which are all active on the economic field, and he finished the report with a glowing tribute to the name of Proudhon and the great lessons he dedicated to labor.

This brief analysis of the Congress will give an idea of the future that may be vouchsafed syndicalism in Germany, and the great difficulties it is likely to encounter, and the tenacity of purpose required for its development in a country where there is rooted so powerfully the confused ideals of political and trade union action.

BOOK REVIEW

"WITH THE HELP OF GOD AND A FEW MARINES"

(An Annapolis Football Captain at Belleau Woods)

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Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

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Twenty-five per cent of 1,600,000 men first drafted into our army could not read nor write the English language. Hundreds of these illiterate men have come back from the war, disabled for their former occupations. They were the men who lifted baggage, loaded the cargo on and off the ocean liners and pounded stones on the highways.

Today their bodily strength is gone. They must learn a trade. But first of all, they must understand, speak, read and write English.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has planned special educational work for these men. A man is taught the English words needed for an understanding of the trade he is learning. His spelling lesson contains such words as "hammer" and "chisel." He learns to read "Danger," "Exit," "For Rent," "For Sale." He learns to write want ads, short business letters, a letter applying for a position. He is taught simple shop arithmetic.

At first, the man spends two hours a day in the shop and the rest of the time in the classroom; later, his time is divided equally between shop and class.

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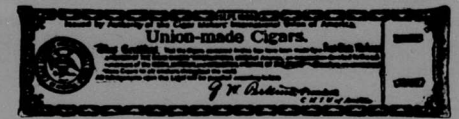
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Sometimes it takes an experienced man to locate leakage in a water fixture.

Abnormal meter registration tells you that there's a bad leak somewhere, but you can't see or hear it. This is true particularly of leaking toilets.

A case in point is that of a flat building accommodating six families.

Average water consumption during 1919 was 3000 cubic feet a month. The average bill, \$7.85.

In January this year consumption jumped to 4600 cubic feet. The bill was \$11.30.

Our Service Department notified the landlord that he should have the premises inspected for leakage.

In due course the landlord replied that he had acted on our advice, but that no leak had been detected.

The February bill was \$12.35, showing consumption of 5100 cubic feet. Obviously the leakage was worse than before.

Our Service Department again urged action, and this time the landlord asked us to make the inspection. He surmised that the leak would baffle us as it had him.

One of our expert inspectors examined the premises. He found two toilets leaking badly.

The landlord lost no time in having repairs made. Follow-up meter readings show that consumption is back to normal.

It's a simple matter to detect a toilet leak—when you know how.

The men in our Service Department know how, and are always pleased to help you.

If a leak baffles you, let us know.

Why not ask for our service folder, "A Check on Waste?"

**SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY**

CUMMINS ALLEGES ERROR.

Whatever iniquities, if any outside of those raised by labor in regard to the settlement of labor disputes, that may be found in the Esch-Cummins railroad bill, which turned over to their owners the operation of the railroads, the so-called "guaranty clause" is often alluded to and described as the most iniquitous. Inasmuch as all criticism must be based upon a true appreciation of the real intent and scope of any provision criticised, it is pertinent to quote the author's own explanation of said clause. In that behalf Senator Cummins has issued the following statement, which if not proven otherwise by present opponents or the future history of the railroads under the clause, must be accepted as being correct and the essence of the said provision. It follows, if Senator Cummins is correct, it will now be up to the Interstate Commerce Commission to administer the guaranty clause in conformity with the views of its author.

Mr. Cummins said Section 6 of the bill, relating to the "guaranty" of 5½ per cent to the railroads, had been "the subject of the grossest misrepresentation on the part of some critics and the most mysterious misunderstanding on the part of many sincere people."

"In order to prejudice it among the people," said Mr. Cummins, "it has been termed a guarantee of income. This is not true in any sense of the phrase. There is a guarantee in the bill of the standard return and against deficits, continuing for six months after the railways are returned to their owners, but this was in substance in both bills and apparently has not excited any considerable criticism, for in view of the circumstances its necessity is obvious.

"Section 6, now 15A, however, is not a guarantee and does not approach a guarantee, even remotely. Not a dollar is to be paid from the treasury on account of its provisions, and no obligation whatever on the part of the Government is created. It is a direction to an administrative tribunal that insofar as it may be practicable the commission shall make rates that will yield a net operating income of 5½ per cent upon the true value of the railway property held for and used in the service of transportation, considered as a whole. The assumption of this basis by the commission does not promise to any given railway company any given net operating income, for the income depends wholly upon the location of the railway, the population it serves, the volume of its traffic and the conditions under which it is reported.

"Under this basis some railways will earn 2 per cent, some 4, some 6, some 8 and a few more than 8 per cent, and a few less than 2 per cent. This basis takes no account of either stocks or bonds, but is concerned solely with the value of the property as a whole. Its basis is about \$50,000,000 less in the aggregate than the basis of 1917, and about \$50,000,000 more in the aggregate than the basis of the test period as defined in the Federal Control act.

"To call it a guarantee is to be either maliciously false or stupidly ignorant. Its value is found in its tendencies to give stability to railway credit in the unsettled period through which we are passing. It is a legislative declaration of a rule by which we may assume the commission will be guided in the difficult duties which are to be immediately imposed upon it. It gives the investing world the assurance that the commission will during these two years make an honest effort to adjust rates upon this basis."

MINIMUM WAGE FOR DOLLAR.

By guaranteeing a 5½ per cent dividend to railroads, Congress fixes a minimum wage for the dollar, said Congressman Sims of Tennessee in opposing the bill that returned the railroads to private owners. "We establish the principle by this bill," said the speaker, "that a dollar invested in railroad property shall have for its mini-

mum wage 5½ per cent, with no control by the Interstate Commerce Commission over the manner in which the railroads spend money for supplies or salaries of railroad executives." Congressman Sims referred to a motion by him, which was rejected, that no amount over \$20,000 a year for a railroad executive should be charged to operating expenses. He said that 204 of these officials are getting not less than \$20,000 and some of them more than \$100,000.

SOUND ADVICE.

Those who are so intent upon and continually preaching a world-wide revolution to put the proletariat in the saddle, might with profit to themselves and their adherents ponder upon the moral of this story which is taken direct from Albert Rhys Williams' book on Lenine, a man whose advice they may more readily take as he is today the chief prophet of their magical philosophy. This is the story:

"Nationalizing a Factory"

"A delegation of workmen came to Lenine, asking him if he could decree the nationalization of their factory.

"Yes," said Lenin, picking up a blank form, "it is a very simple thing, my part of it. . . . But before I sign this blank . . . I must ask you a few questions.

"First, do you know where to get the raw materials for your factory?

"Do you understand the keeping of accounts . . . and have you worked out a method for keeping up production? . . .

"And finally, comrades, . . . may I ask whether you have found a market in which to sell your products?"

"To all these questions the workmen answered 'No.'

"Well, comrades," said the Premier, "don't you think you are not ready to take over your factory now? Go back home and work over these matters. You will find it hard; you will make many blunders, but you will learn. Then come back in a few months and we can take up the nationalizing of your factory."

—Albert Rhys Williams' Book on "Lenine, the Man."

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

The Allied Printing Trades Joint Committee on Closer Affiliation held a very enthusiastic meeting last Wednesday evening, which was well attended. There were present, as visitors, C. L. J. Browne, delegate-elect from the Oakland Typographical Union to the Spokane convention of the printing trades' unions of the Pacific Coast; Theo. Zingel, secretary-treasurer of the California Allied Printing Trades Conference; Geo. Hollis, first vice-president of the San Francisco Typographical Union, and Geo. Knell of the same organization. All of the visitors spoke encouragingly of the closer affiliation movement, and dwelt upon the enthusiasm shown by the delegates, and urged that this enthusiasm be not allowed to wane, for the reactionaries are leaving no stone unturned that will tend to impede the progress of this organization.

A meeting was ordered called for between the executive committee of the California Allied Printing Trades Conference, the delegates-elect to the Spokane Conference from near-by local unions, and the members of the closer affiliation body, to be held Friday evening, April 2, 1920, at Room 702, Underwood Building, for the purpose of discussing plans of action to be followed by the California delegates at the Spokane convention, and to institute a movement to secure representation from every local in the California zone.

It was reported that Eugene Donovan was elected to represent the local Typographical Union at Spokane, that Geo. Wyatt was the Mailers' choice, and that Theo. Zingel was delegated to act at the Spokane convention by the Oakland Printing Pressmen; that the San Francisco Web Pressmen will, in all probability, elect a delegate at their regular meeting to be held next Sunday.

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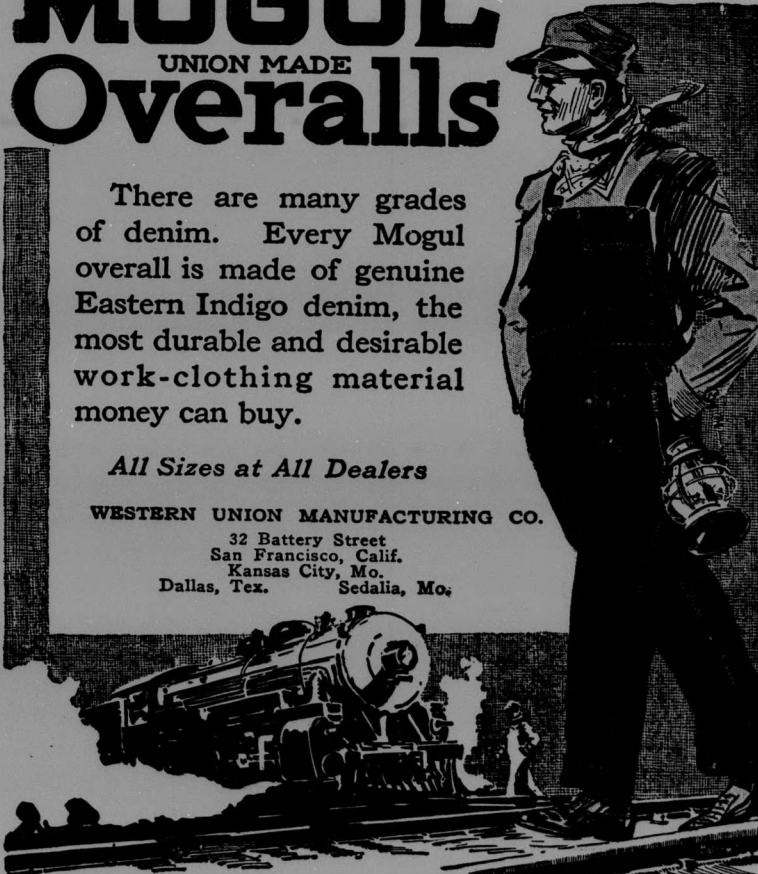
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 19, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Carpenters No. 483—John Helikson, vice S. W. Sullivan. Metal Polishers—Geo. Paff, vice Stafford. Barbers No. 148—R. D'Orleans, vice John E. Jewell. Cracker Bakers No. 125—P. C. McGowan, F. Alpers. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions enclosing checks for unions on strike: Waiters No. 30, Garment Cutters, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Theatrical Stage Employees, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Cooks No. 44, Bottlers No. 293, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Boot and Shoe Workers, Retail Clerks No. 432, Watchmen. Donations were also received from the following central labor bodies for the same cause: Anaconda, Streator, Everett, Green Bay, Marinette and Menominee, Fargo, Logansport, and Lima. Donation to Labor Publicity Committee from Retail Clerks No. 432, and Grocery Clerks. From Fargo Labor Temple Association, requesting subscription. From Douglas Central Labor Union, requesting assistance to finance prosecution of mine owners. From Washington Central Labor Union, resolution approving bonus for Federal Employees. From California Industrial Welfare Commission, relative to public hearing on minimum wage. From Journeymen Tailors No. 80, thanks for donation.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Mayor, relative to National Safety Campaign.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales of Auto and Carriage Painters, Hospital Stewards and Nurses, Cooks' Helpers, Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen, and Laundry Workers. Request of Retail Delivery Drivers for boycott of Elite Soda Water Works.

Referred to Special Committee of Twenty—Report of Janitors on visit of committee.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Central Body of Little Rock, requesting union men to stay away in behalf of locked out building tradesmen. From Boilermakers No. 85, of Toledo, announcing Standard Oil Company of Toledo unfair. From Consumers' Co-Operative League, boosting local store.

Request complied with—Resolution from Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union, protesting against cutting down appropriation for Federal Department of Labor.

A resolution was introduced changing the Order of Business to conform to Constitution, giving precedence to Report of Executive Committee over Reports of Unions. Moved, that said resolution be adopted. Amendment, that the reports of all committees take precedence over Reports of Unions. On being put to a vote, the amendment was lost and the resolution adopted.

A delegation from the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, appointed by its General Strike Committee, appeared before the Council in support of the Labor League of Ex-Service Men.

James Morrison, placement officer of the Department of Labor, addressed the Council to correct criticisms published in the New York Evening Post, and in the S. F. Daily News, relative to work of Federal Vocational Education Board in behalf of disabled soldiers.

Reports of Unions—Iron Trades—Still on strike; in good condition; request continued financial support. Retail Delivery Drivers—Jewel Tea Company still unfair and should not be patronized under any pretext. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company unfair. Bakers—Are

planning to organize Latin and Greek bakers. Culinary Workers—Planning to prevent Camels patronize Herberts. Waitresses—Pals' Waffle Kitchen unfair. Photographers—Ask all friends not to patronize Hartsook and Novak studios. Machinists—Report on Labor Convention last Sunday at Labor Temple; have fifty unions affiliated, but have not adopted final program. Iron Trades—Will hold immense ball at the Exposition Auditorium tomorrow night. Tailors—Report New York boss tailors have adopted open shop policy, making it of extreme importance that all friends demand the union label. Upholsterers—Business slack; ask all to patronize co-operative store. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Have levied assessment of 1 per cent of earnings for metal tradesmen on strike.

Label Section—Minutes referred to the Labor Clarion; will hold a ball on April 10th in Labor Temple.

Executive Committee—Tenants' Protective Association, represented before committee by Mr. Cranford; matter laid over to give opportunity for assembling more data on their fight against rent profiteers. On the controversy between Retail Delivery Drivers and Grocery Clerks, committee instructed secretary to request the American Federation of Labor to appoint Brother Walsh to investigate and adjust differences. Wage scale of Horseshoers' Union indorsed with usual conditions. Constitution and By-Laws of Egg Inspectors, referred to legal adviser for investigation and report. Recommendation on scale of Trackmen's Union, that union co-operate with other employees of the road in formulating demands, and that the matter be held in abeyance to a more opportune time; on request of representative of Trackmen, action on recommendation laid over to next meeting. On the subject-matter of resolution of Bakers' Union No. 24, criticising the American Legion, committee recommended that the said resolution be filed. Moved, to adopt report of committee. Amendment, to re-refer matter to the committee. After debate, amendment was lost and recommendation of the committee adopted. Committee reported a vacancy on the committee by reason of the withdrawal of Brother J. J. Matheson, of Musicians' Union, as delegate to the Council, and recommended that nomination and election of a successor be proceeded with in conformity with the constitution, at next meeting of the Council. Report of committee concurred in.

Labor Council Hall Association—Report for the past fiscal year read, and referred to Labor Clarion.

Special Committees—Report of Delegate Theodore Johnson, representing the Council on the Section of Industrial Relations, reciting procedure of said section, and calling attention to the annual report of the work of the section, distributed at the expense of the Commonwealth Club at the desk of the Sergeant-at-arms, the

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1,000,000.00

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318,780.48



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contents of which report is submitted to the delegates for study.

Report of meeting of American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Committee of the Council, held at Labor Temple, Saturday evening, March 13, 1920. Reported on preliminary organization and appointment of sub-committee to explain plan and proposed co-operation before National Labor Party Convention called by Machinists' Union. Report adopted as progressive.

Report of Committee on Education—Recommendations made as follows:

First, that a school be organized and conducted in the Labor Temple under the direction of this committee for the benefit of the members of organized labor and their families.

Second, that courses in sewing, millinery, English, and Civics, as outlined on appended sheets, be offered.

Third, that the affiliated teachers be permitted to furnish instructors free of charge for these courses.

Fourth, that the committee be authorized to plan for any other courses for which there may be demand.

Fifth, that the courses be thoroughly advertised in all affiliated locals, and that the teachers be authorized to visit the locals in the interest of the movement.

Moved, to adopt the report; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on bills, and same were ordered paid.

New Business—Moved, that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts in connection with criticisms of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, relative to rehabilitation of injured soldiers; motion carried. Delegates Johnson, McTiernan and Daly were appointed by the Chair.

Council adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—All trade unionists are requested to patronize on all occasions the union label, card and button.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting of March 17, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brundage, with all officers present, Sergeant-at-Arms Kirby.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. **Credentials**—From Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 for Brother G. Lorenzini.

Communications and Bills—None.

Reports of Unions—Boxmakers report that the Nucoa Butter Co. was having its boxes made in a fair shop and demanding the label on each box; that they had levied a 50 cents assessment for the strikers; that they are going to put an organizer in the field. Janitors report all working; donated \$100.00 and bought tickets for the strikers; and initiated ten. Gas Workers report they bought tickets, too; that they are expecting an increase of \$1.00 per day; that their delegate had been sick for some time but would attend better in the future. Pressmen No. 24 report all working; sold Label Section tickets; that they were submitting a few cartons and labels from the Nucoa Butter Co., Hills Bros., Alpine and Sego Milk Cos. that did not bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; also bought some Iron Trades Council tickets. Bill Posters, Brother Howard also submitted labels and cartons from the Rankin Co., Sweets, Nuco Loaf, Mendel's Chocolate Bar and the Relu Cigarette that did not bear the union label; that they bought tickets of the Label Section and the Iron Trades Council; that they got in touch with the general agent of Barnes Circus, whose men were to patronize Pals' Cafe, with the understanding that they would not go there; that the posting business was about 75 per cent union. Glove Workers report business good, but requests a continued demand for union label gloves, and

requests the ladies present to demand the union label on dress gloves which can be had at Bloch's on Mission street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Cooks' Helpers report that they will donate their services at the Iron Trades Council's Ball; also bought tickets, and will give a \$10 ad in our program. Waiters, bought tickets; that his report at their meeting was well received; that the restaurants on O'Farrell street were not union; look for the union house card. Tailors still out; are sending circular letters to all unions requesting their members to patronize the list of firms they are submitting and to demand the label in each garment; that their union shop was doing good and soon expected to open salesrooms somewhere down town. Cigarmakers report conditions fair; that they were assessing themselves for agitation work and strikes; look for the Cigarmakers' Blue Union Label. Upholsterers report things not good in their line; that on account of a piece-work system prevailing no work is turned out satisfactorily; that they may start a co-operative factory. Grocery Clerks report that conditions for them are bad on Fillmore street, and that they intend to start a campaign of organizing, and request a demand for their union button, especially at the Rotary grocery, corner of O'Farrell and Fillmore streets, this firm showing great opposition to organization. Furniture Handlers report that they are about to open a campaign to get a 100 per cent organization in their line. Pressmen No. 24 express their thanks to Brother Brundage and Brother Howard for their good work in their behalf.

Agitation Committee and Ball Committee report progress; want anyone to get advertising if they can; that Brother Bowns was handling the program and was doing good.

New Business—Brother Lane reported that National Hall was taken for two years by the Federated Clubs and would use quarter and half cards without the Bill Posters' label if something was not done. Moved and seconded that Brother Buehrer be re-appointed label agent for a period of one month at \$50.00; carried. Moved and seconded that letter be sent to Kolb & Dill, J. D. Gibbs and the list submitted by the Pressmen; carried. Moved and seconded that resolution be drawn up and sent to the Labor Council and Building Trades Council for indorsement, requesting a one-half cent per capita tax per member per month to carry on the work of label agitation; carried. It was reported that some union people were seen patronizing the Emporium and had been called before their union and shown the error of their ways.

Good of the Section—Brother Lively at this time again made one of his appealing talks and recommended that the officers of the Building Trades Council be consulted to have them interest the Building Trades unions in label agitation. Brother John Coakley of Painters No. 19 addressed the meeting on his experience in the labor movement in Evansville, Ind., and here. He presented a union-made flag to Brother Bowns.

Receipts—Dues, \$45.00; P. C. T., \$22.35; Ball Tickets, \$49.00

Adjourned at 10:55 to meet Wednesday, April 7, 1920.

You are urged to demand the union label, card and button.

Faternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary,

Orpheum

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Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Sunday's meeting of the union was well attended and a large volume of business was disposed of. The job scale agreement, after having been held up for several months awaiting legal advice and action by the employers' organization in connection with certain shops, was again approved by the membership and the executive committee was instructed to carry out its terms. The vote was practically unanimous on that question, the proposition having most thorough discussion. Another matter that proved of great interest was the report of the union's closer affiliation committee. The executive committee, to which the document had been referred, reported it back without approval in its present form, but invited a full and free discussion of the question. After more than two hours' debate, the proposition was sent back to the closer affiliation committee. It was also decided by the meeting not to approve of a meeting in May of the California Typographical Conference, but to defer action in the matter until after the conference to be held in Spokane, at which time it is expected that an amalgamation of the Northwest Typographical Conference and the California Typographical Conference will be effected, to be known as the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference. Eugene Donovan was elected a delegate to the Spokane Conference.

Secretary Michelson reported that the union's membership on March 20 was 1,176, the largest in the history of the union.

Applications for membership were received from Bartley J. Coffin, Earl W. Curtis, George C. Elwood, Julius A. Larson, Rosalio Salmon, Edward J. Sutton, Vincent O. Wells and Clarence A. Wright.

The following new members were initiated: William H. Carnall, Claude E. Coffman, Frank J. Dialler, Edward E. Snyder, Samuel Stone, Ralph H. Thatcher, William R. Webb and Thomas V. Quinn (apprentice).

Eugene V. Staley, well known in the book and job branch, has recently accepted a position as city salesman for the Pacific Typesetting and Type Foundry Company, 330 Jackson street.

Thomas Hurley is again back on the job after several weeks in a hospital.

James W. Mullen, who has been a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism for two months, has returned home from Boyes Springs much improved in health, but still unable to resume his duties as editor of the Clarion.

The publishers of Tacoma, Wash., are demanding a decrease in the wage now being paid the newspaper printers of that city. A substantial increase in wages was recently secured through arbitration.

Chicago job printers, both hand and machine, have recently received an increase. The new scale calls for \$46 for hand men and \$47.50 for operators. The contract is for a period of three years, with a proviso that it may be opened up every six months, based on increased cost of living.

A new contract and wage scale has just been negotiated in Okmulgee, Okla., calling for \$42 days and \$45 nights. The contract runs for one year.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

A circular letter from the Central Trades and Labor Council of Little Rock, Arkansas, announces that the Building Trades mechanics of that city are locked out by the employers to enforce the open shop policy of the employers. All mechanics and laborers are therefore warned to stay away from that place.

Last day for registering for the presidential primary is Saturday, April 3.

The Largest Exclusive Stove Store
on the Pacific Coast

Gernhardt - Strohmaier Co.

STOVES AND STOVE REPAIRS
FOR ALL MAKES

2205 Mission St. Phone Mission 4061
Corner Eighteenth SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JOHNSON BROTHERS

UNION SHOE SHOP

FINE SHOE REPAIRING

SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR MISSION
Opposite Labor Temple; Next to Victoria Theatre

SCHLUETER'S

Household Department Store

2762 Mission Street

Easy Terms if Desired

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost

Joost Hardware Co., Inc.

The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,
Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household
Goods—Automobile Accessories, Tires.

3043-3045 16th St. Phone Market 5740
Near Mission SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MAKE TAYLOR'S SAMPLE HAT STORE "YOUR HAT STORE"

Union Made Hats of the Highest Quality
and Style at prices far below the present
market price.

2363 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

"A Hat to fit your head and pocketbook."

Booths for Ladies Open All Night
TELEPHONE PARK 6822

Martin Bros. Restaurant and Oyster Grotto

Excellent Cuisine and First-Class Service at
Popular Prices. Special French Dinner on
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SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH

HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING

UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

PHONE WEST 793

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

SOCKS DARNED

KEYSTONE CREAMERY

HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

TRY US!

2002 Mission St.
Near 16th Street

2768 Mission St.
Near 24th Street

DONATING MUSIC.

In the perpetual grind, carried on constantly, by the Musicians' Union for the employment of union men, the general excuse offered by the "scab employing" organizations is that the music is "donated." Ordinarily, this looks like a logical truth, but to the men who interview the committees and pass through the battles of actual experience and talk to the non-union men, this excuse is known as the "donating bull," and it is in most cases nothing but "bull," pure and unadulterated.

The "scab" musicians themselves laugh at the silly excuses used when they are employed, and they argue, with convincing honesty, that they would be crazy to donate free services for other people to enjoy themselves, even if they were members of the organizations, which is so often claimed, but is generally not the case.

Out at St. Dominic's Hall, on Pine street, near Steiner street, dances are frequently given by the club connected with that church, with non-union musicians, and the same old story of "donated music" is handed out with unchanging regularity, although the non-union musicians themselves who play there deny this most positively. Only recently, as one of these men was walking into the hall to "play for nothing," as they claim, he declared himself deeply aggrieved, because, he complained, the union was trying to prevent him from earning the money he was to be paid for playing there that night.

Osceola Council of the Daughters of Pocahontas, a Red Man organization, gave a dance recently, and because the fact was made known that non-union musicians were playing there,

they actually threatened to make a complaint to the Labor Council against the Musicians' Union, who only make the rightful request that union musicians be employed whenever music is required. The big band of music which played at the Auditorium ball given by the Iron Trades Unions recently was also "donated music," but the Musicians' Union, who "donated" it, paid every man the full union price, which, after all, is the right way to "donate music."

FAVOR AMERICAN LEGION.

The San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting refused to adopt resolutions introduced by the Bakers' Union severely criticising the American Legion. After a lengthy debate on the subject, in which representatives of labor from Alameda County participated, the resolutions were ordered filed by a big majority vote. Some time ago the Labor Council endorsed the Golden Gate Post of the American Legion, and the California State Federation of Labor has endorsed the aims and principles of the American Legion as outlined in its constitution.

BROKERS HAVE WAGE SCALE.

Brokers of New York City are of the class that "don't believe in unions," but this has not deterred them from entering into an agreement to make a uniform charge for handling Liberty bond sales. This agreement will end competition.

The last refuge of the San Francisco scab—"The Safety Valve" in the Chronicle, and "The Pulse of the Public" in the Evening News.

BENDER SHOE CO.
"The Family Shoe Store"2412 MISSION ST.
Near 20th StreetSAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Phone Mission 9409

Telephone Mission 6260

REHFELD BROTHERS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
HATS AND FURNISHINGS2644 Mission Street
Between 22nd and 23rd

SAN FRANCISCO

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

Demand the Union Label

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

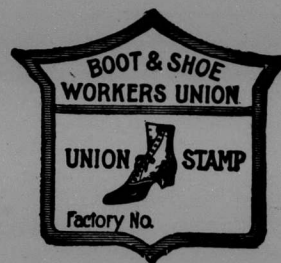
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it
bears a plain and readable impression
of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

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Pres.Chas. L. Baine,
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8 HOUR FACTORIES

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Ivory Soap Flakes
P. & G.—The White
Naphtha Soap
Star Soap
Star Naphtha
Washing Powder
Crisco

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Profit Sharing Factories
Cincinnati
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Prosperity Built on
Happiness

The happiness and contentment of
our employees is one of the chief
reasons for our remarkable success.

Satisfied workers are fair, earnest,
efficient. They keep the best in-
terests of the firm at heart,—because
the interests of the business are *their*
interests as well.

The Procter & Gamble Company has
found that when employees are treated
as partners, they act like partners.

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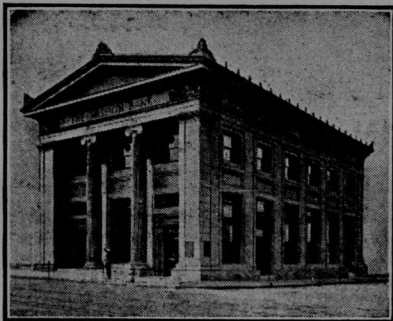
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ance policies, notes and valuables when at a small
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OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MEN HERE ARE TWO GOOD LOOKING UNION-STAMPED SHOES



Good Looking and Good Wearing

BLACK GUN CALF LACE. Smart English Toes **\$6.00**

BROWN RUSSIA CALF LACE with Gray Kid Tops **\$7.00**

San Francisco's
**Union
Shoe
Store**

B. KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO 525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

San Francisco's
**Union
Shoe
Store**

ON THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE.

Justice Warren Olney, Jr., Justice of the California Supreme Court, spoke at the State Building Trades Convention at Bakersfield on the subject of organization and collective bargaining by workers. We quote the following excerpt from his clear and unequivocal exposition of his views, which should be those of every good citizen:

"The principle of collective bargaining and the right of laboring men to organize is now recognized by the public and by most employers. The day is plainly in sight when it will be recognized by every one.

"I look forward myself confidently to the day when two things are going to be recognized with regard to labor. The first of these is that no industry can be permitted to pay its men less than an American standard of living.

"If the industry cannot pay that and live, it must die. If the industry is a necessary one

and cannot pay that without increasing the cost to the consumer, then the consumer must expect to pay the increased cost.

"And by an American standard of wages I mean a wage that will enable a man to marry and live decently and have children and give them an education and the opportunity for advancement, which is the right of every child living in America.

"And the other thing is this: I look forward to the time when it will be recognized that when an industry is a successful one it shall pay better than the minimum living wages. It will be recognized that the employees contribute directly to the success of a business and are entitled to a part of that success."

BENEFIT BALL A SUCCESS.

The ball given Saturday night for the benefit of the striking shipyard and metal trades workers was a great financial success, according to the committee from the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, which handled the affair. More than 18,000 persons attended the ball, which was held in the Civic Auditorium.

DRAFTING WAGE AGREEMENT.

Miss Edith Suter, general auditor of the United Garment Workers' Union of America, is in San Francisco drafting a new wage scale and working agreement for the local Garment Workers' Union.

Saturday is last day for registering for the primary.



Phone Valencia 4064
575 CASTRO STREET SAN FRANCISCO

ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL

Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having

UNION MUSICIANS

WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER

MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

Dear Member:

Since you are a member of the League, and have put your own money into your own store, you should support your own investment, and buy all your groceries at your own Co-operative store.

We have 975 members in the League now. At the annual meeting a 4 per cent dividend on purchases was declared to all members, turning in their purchase tags up to March 1.

If all we members trade at our own store because we know the profit comes back to ourselves, we will have enough capital to buy in car-load lots, and thus be able to sell our goods for less, by returning to ourselves a larger purchase dividend.

The bigger our orders, the bigger our purchase dividend will be.

We call your attention to our C. O. D. telephone order department, and our free delivery of all orders of \$3.00 and over.

Try our Co-operative bacon, 40 cents a pound. Best in town.

Try our Co-operative milk, from organized cows. Two large cans for 25 cents.

Try our Gold Kist syrup, manufactured in California, 69 cents a quart.

Try our California full cream cheese, 30 cents a pound.

Try our Patrician flour (hard wheat), \$3.15 a 50-pound sack.

Give your store a trial order. Members will please return goods not entirely satisfactory. We guarantee satisfaction.

The Co-operative store is not a cut-rate store. Best quality goods handled at fair market prices, and the difference between the cost price and the selling price is returned in purchase dividends to the members.

Therefore trade at your own store, 3050 Sixteenth street.

Telephone your order, Park 7144.

Do it now!

ELIZABETH LIVERMORE, Sec.
GEORGE KIDWELL, Pres.

LABOR'S HAT IN RING.

The non-partisan political hat of organized labor has been thrown into the ring, and Arizona unionists will take part in the primaries as well as in the general election. The State Federation of Labor has issued a program of action that divides the state into various political subdivisions, with the county as the unit.

The State Federation makes these suggestions: "Begin with the primary. See to it that a good union man or a known friend of labor is nominated for the legislature in each district, and this holds good for other offices.

"If no candidate appears upon whom the working man can absolutely depend, induce a good man to come out and then unite on him and nominate him. If it appears impracticable to nominate him on one ticket, concentrate on the other party.

"The main thing is to have your candidate nominated on one or the other of the predominant party tickets and then go to bat and elect him by a majority which will be a warning to the reactionary enemies of labor for years to come.

"Do not rely on promises. Look up his record. What he has done in the past is a good indication of what he will do in the future. Be sure of your man."



Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug

Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago